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**SUBJECT** Military Pact Between North Korea and USSR

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1. The economic and cultural pact between North Korea and the USSR which was announced in Moscow in February 1949 was actually cover for a military pact concluded 23 February. The agreement was negotiated between North Korean representatives KIM Il-song, CH'OE Yong-kon (崔庸健), KIM Mu-chong (金武定), PAK Hoon-yong (朴憲永), and KIM Won-pong (金元鳳) and Soviet representatives Stalin, Malenkov, Molotov, Malinovsky, and Shtikov. The pact was composed of three parts.
2. Part I of the agreement includes the following:
  - a. By March 1952, North Korea will organize and maintain six infantry divisions, three mechanized divisions, and nine mobile peace preservation battalions.
  - b. Existing peace preservation units will be dissolved and re-organized into the People's Army by, at latest, February 1952; only mobile peace preservation units will be retained.
  - c. A Soviet Military Advisory Group of thirty members will be attached to the Soviet embassy in Pyongyang. Between August 1949 and August 1950, fifty more advisers will be added to the group, and another fifty will join it between 1951 and February 1952. These advisers will serve until February 1953, when their service will be terminated.
3. Part II of the agreement arranges that in exchange for supplying military aid to North Korea the USSR will acquire the use of the Najin (130-18, 42-12) and Chongjin (129-49, 43-46) areas. An estimated two billion rubles was allotted by the USSR for installations in these areas.\* Detailed arrangements\*\* include:
  - a. To evacuate Korean residents of the area enclosed by Najin, Aoji (130-25, 42-30), and the Tumen River.
  - b. To establish a naval school for the People's Army at Pangjin (approximately 130-10, 42-10), which will become a submarine base.

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

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- c. To base part of the Pacific Fleet at Najin.
  - d. To lay an undersea cable between Chongjin and Old Najin (south of the present city), the work to be completed by March 1950.
  - e. To lay undersea cables between Najin, Sosura (130-35, 42-15), and Posyet (130-48, 42-39).
  - f. To complete the building of a railway between Najin and Chongjin by May 1949.
  - g. To station 1,500 officers under Malenkov at Najin.\*\*\*
  - h. To station one mechanized division in Aoji.
  - i. To build a railway from Sahoe (approximately 130-30, 42-28) to Posyet.
  - j. To build a steel bridge over the Tumen River between Koup (130-30, 42-30) and Yangkuanping (130-35, 42-30).
  - k. To lay out a military road from Aoji to Kyonghung (130-30, 42-35), to Chiu Sha P'ing (九沙坪), to Yung Ch'ang (永昌), to Posyet.
  - l. To concede the area north of Chongjin for use by the Soviet army.
4. Part III of the agreement enumerates the aid the USSR offers Korea in exchange for the concessions listed. This includes:
- a. To supply North Korea with 15 heavy bombers, 30 light bombers, and 75 fighters.
  - b. To help North Korea establish three naval bases, at Yonghung-man (127-26, 39-14) (Wonsan), at Chinnampo (125-24, 38-44), and Chongjin, to defend the east and west coasts of North Korea.
  - c. To supply North Korea 13 light cruisers of 1,500 tons by September 1951, for patrolling coastal waters.
  - d. To deliver to North Korea nine battle cruisers of 1,200 to 1,500 tons, in two installments, the first in May 1950 and the second in May 1951.
  - e. To deliver to North Korea twelve destroyers, in two installments, the first in July 1950 and the second in July 1951.
  - f. To deliver to North Korea thirty Ya-type (sic) cruising submarines.
  - g. To turn over to North Korea thirty mine-sweepers by February 1952.
  - h. To turn over to North Korea 170 speed-boats for patrol use upon completion of their construction.
  - i. To supply North Korea with tanks and motor vehicles in the following numbers: 150 heavy tanks, 300 light tanks, 200 armored cars, and 2,400 trucks, to be delivered between May 1949 and May 1951.
5. Parts of the agreement which had apparently been fulfilled by early November 1949 included the following:

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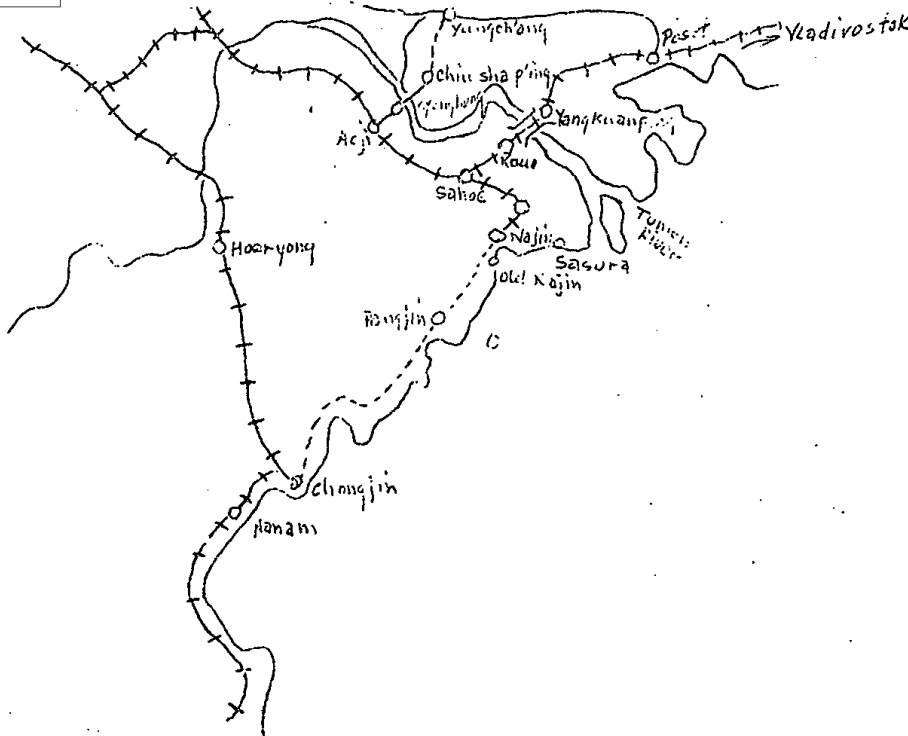
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- a. Peace preservation troops in some areas began wearing People's Army uniforms in May 1949.\*\*\*
- b. Malenkov\*\*\* and thirty Soviet military advisers arrived in Pyongyang in May 1949 and established headquarters for the Military Advisory Group in the Soviet embassy.
- c. A first delivery of planes had been made, including seven fighters and two reconnaissance planes.
- d. The battle cruisers were under construction in the Far East in fall 1949.
- e. The promised mine-sweepers were under construction in Wonsan shipyard, and the speed-boats were under construction in Chongjin.\*\*\*\*
- f. Forty-six tanks were delivered in June 1949 and 30 more at the end of September.

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\*\*\* Comment: The following sketch map shows the cities mentioned:



\*\*\* Comment. It seems unlikely that 1,500 officers would be stationed at Najin; it is possible [redacted] Soviet troops or naval personnel. It is also unlikely that a man as important as Malenkov would be stationed in North Korea; possibly [redacted] has confused Malenkov with Merkulov, former commander of the 25 Army, which withdrew from North Korea during December 1948 and January 1949.

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\*\*\*\* Comment. A rumor was current in November 1949 that county officials would soon be wearing People's Army uniforms [redacted]

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